



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The National Agricultural Conference, called at President Harding's request by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace during the week beginning January 23, served to focus attention of the country on the agricultural situation.

A total of 336 delegates were in attendance, comprising representatives of farm organizations, farm papers, State agricultural colleges and departments, the grain, fertilizer, machinery, and allied business interests, and agricultural interests generally throughout the country. The intention, as expressed by Secretary Wallace, was to bring together a group thoroughly capable of passing on the many phases of problems affecting agricultural production and marketing.

The Conference was addressed upon opening by President Harding. The President's address was comprehensive, was well received, and in a measure struck a keynote for much of the proceedings. Representative Sidney Anderson, Chairman of the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, ably presided over the Conference as Chairman.

The first two days were mainly devoted to addresses by agricultural leaders from many sections of the country, presenting the facts as to current conditions and outlining some of the most important needs and problems before the country.

Following this the Conference broke up into twelve committees. For three days these committees acted, reported, and their reports were debated by the main body.

While the Conference presented a clear-cut picture of the depression which has affected agriculture for the past year, its recommendations were not directed entirely to relief of an emergency as such. Perhaps its most significant work lay rather in presentation of fundamental economic relationships between agriculture and other elements in the country, and in attempts to formulate some constructive lines of policy looking to the national welfare.

A considerable number of resolutions were presented in committee reports and passed. In general, however, the outstanding action of the Conference revolved about four main propositions, namely: More adequate financing for agriculture; insistence on cheaper transporta-

tion and distribution costs; development of coöperative organization and freedom from legislative restraints thereon; recognition and fair adjustment of the farmer's economic status relative to other groups.

Some of the chief resolutions passed included:

Enactment of laws, state and national, authorizing coöperative marketing.

Amendment to warehouse act facilitating the financing of stored crops and better protection of such crops.

Better enforcement of State cold-storage laws and the enactment of a Federal law.

Establishment of more Federal standards for farm products.

Passage of laws prohibiting interstate traffic and manufacture of filled milk.

Legislation compelling truthful labeling of raw and manufactured products such as truth-in-fabric bill now pending.

Investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the advisability of extending preferential rates to agricultural products for the purpose of promoting foreign trade.

Extension of the provision of the Webb-Pomerene Act which provides for combination of concerns for export trade in order to meet competition of consolidated purchasing of other countries.

Tariff protection for agriculture equal to that extended to other industries, establishment of tariff board to administer a permanent flexible tariff law with an anti-dumping provision.

Importation of potash free of tariff.

Increased support of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome and appointment of agricultural attachés to foreign embassies.

Improved and greatly extended market reports on crops and live stock and the taking of census every fifth year.

Congressional legislation to meet the need for agricultural credit running from six months to three years such as is provided in the recommendations of the Congressional Joint Agricultural Commission; if this form of credits be not made available, the War Finance Corporation should continue to function until such time as may seem necessary and proper.

Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act so as to give Federal Reserve Banks authority to buy and sell notes secured by warehouse receipts covering readily marketable, non-perishable, agricultural staples or live stock, of the kinds and maturity now eligible for rediscount.

Recognition of agriculture and merchandizing and manufacturing

in the selection of the Federal Reserve Board and directors of Federal Reserve Banks.

Increasing the individual borrowing limit from Federal Farm Loans from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Congressional amendment to the joint-stock land banks so the banks may issue bonds to amount to twenty times their capital.

Extension of the activities of the Federal Farm Loan System so it may lend upon all of the commodities which the farmer usually puts up as collateral.

Reduction of freight rates immediately to rates effective August 25, 1922.

Federal aid in highway building and farm-to-market roads and continuation of this policy for a definite period, so States may plan adequate coöperation.

The acceptance of Henry Ford's offer to lease dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and manufacture fertilizer.

Retaining all bureaus of Department of Agriculture in that department.

Establishment of a National Agricultural Advisory Council.

Appointment of a National Land Commission to classify land areas. Determination of a policy of reclamation which shall be coördinate with the need for agricultural land and further economic conditions.

Effective legislation for stopping devastation of forests and a national consciousness of forest problems.

Extension of research work and increase of area devoted to forests.

Improvement of rural conditions and farm home life.

More research and agricultural educational activities, particularly an enlargement of agencies for gathering and disseminating accurate statistics on production, marketing, and economic phases of agriculture in general.